Southern Regional Research Laboratory
New Orleans, Louisiana
November 30, 1951

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCTS TO BE STRONG IN 1952; FARM PRICES AND INCOME ABOUT SAME AS THIS YEAR

Demand for farm products, as well as for most other goods and services, is expected to continue strong in 1952, as employment and income rise. However, record agricultural production this year and prospects for a continued high output next year if the weather permits together with existing price control authority, indicate that average prices received by farmers in 1952 may not differ much from 1951.

Cash receipts from farm marketings may show some increases next year, largely a reflection of somewhat heavier marketings. But production costs will also rise above the record level in 1951. The realized net income of farm operators in 1952 may be about the same as this year. Nonagricultural income, however, is currently at a record high and is expected to continue to rise in 1952.

The Demand and Price Situation, Oct. 1951, p. 1.

FARM POPULATION DOWN 5 MILLION IN PAST DECADE

In the last 40 years the total population of the United States increased by nearly 60 million and climbed to more than 151 million. The rise was especially rapid in the last decade, due to the high birth rates during and following World War II. Population growth between 1940 and 1950 was about 19 million, compared with an increase of only 9 million in the 1930 decade. All of the population increase since 1910 has been in the nonfarm population. In contrast, the farm population has declined from 32 million in 1910 to a little over 24 million in 1950. People on farms made up 35 percent of the nation's population in 1910 but are only 16 percent at present.

In 1950, a farm population a fourth smaller than in 1910, produced the food and fiber for a population that was nearly two-thirds greater than in the earlier year. This was possible only because of the great increases in output per farm worker that have taken place in the last 40 years. Farm mechanization, release of land formerly used for feed crops for workstock, use of fertilizer, improved seed and breeds of animals and other improved practices brought the gains in labor productivity.

The Agricultural Situation, Oct. 1951, p. 13.

COTTON LINT

1951 COTTON CROP ESTIMATED AT 15,771,000 BALES AS OF NOVEMBER 1

A 1951 cotton crop of 15,771,000 bales is forecast by the U. S. Crop Reporting Board on the basis of information as of November 1. This is 1,160,000 bales or 7 percent below the October 1 forecast, and compares with the small 1950 crop of 10,612,000 bales and the 10-year average of 12,030,000 bales. Production of American-Egyptian cotton is estimated at 43,000 bales, compared with 64,000 bales last year and the 10-year average of 25,400 bales.

Cotton Production, BAE, Nov. 8, 1951.

OCTOBER COTTON CONSUMPTION, SPINDLE HOURS, AND STOCKS INCREASE; SPINDLE ACTIVITY DOWN

Mill consumption per working day declined during October. Consumption in October averaged 36,600 bales per day as compared with 37,000 in September, 37,700 in August, and 42,300 in October a year ago. Mills consumed a total of 905,000 bales in the 5 week period ending November 3. If consumption should be maintained at the first quarter rate total consumption for the season would be a little under 9.5 million bales. Last season's consumption totaled 10.5 million bales. Stocks of cotton in mills and in public storage totaled 6.8 million, compared with 4.4 million the previous month and 7.9 million bales a year ago. During October, cotton system spinning spindles operated at 124.1 percent of capacity compared with 127.8 percent for September and 146.9 percent for October a year ago.

Table 1.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	October 1951 1/	September 1951 2/	August 1951 2/	October 1950 2/
Consumption:				
Aggregate, bales	905,000	722,004	754,119	835,155
Average per working day, bales	36,600	37,026	37,706	42,300
On hand, 1,000 bales	6,806	4,391	2,546	7,865
Active spindle hours, billions	11.4	9.2	9.4	10.7
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/	124.1	127.8	126.3	146.9

1/ Based on 5-week period.
2/ Based on 4-week period.
3/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.

From Bureau of the Census reports.

DELTA COTTON SHOWS HIGH TENSILE STRENGTH

The Delta Council at Stoneville, Miss., has issued a report which confirms what cotton producers have suspected since the first bales of this year's crop were harvested--that the 1951 Yazoo Mississippi Delta cotton crop has the highest tensile strength of any crop on record. The results are from exhaustive fiber and spinning tests just completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the Council.

They show tensile strength to be some 5,000 pounds higher for 1951 than for 1948, the crop the textile industry had previously selected as the most nearly perfect from the standpoint of the spinner and weaver.

COTTON LINT

1951 COTTON CROP ESTIMATED AT 15,174,000 BALES AS OF NOVEMBER 1

A 1951 cotton crop of 15,174,000 bales is forecast by the U. S. Crop Reporting Board on the basis of information as of November 1. This is 1,160,000 bales or 7 percent below the October 1 forecast, and compares with the small 1950 crop of 10,012,000 bales and the 10-year average of 12,690,000 bales. Production of American-Egyptian cotton is estimated at 43,000 bales, compared with 64,000 bales last year and the 10-year average of 85,400 bales.

Cotton Production, Nov. 8, 1951.

COTTON CONSUMPTION, SPINDLE ACTIVITY, AND STOCKS INCREASE:SPINDLE ACTIVITY DOWN

Mill consumption per working day declined during October. Consumption in October averaged 36,600 bales per day as compared with 37,000 in September, 37,700 in August, and 42,300 in October a year ago. Mills consumed a total of 915,000 bales in the 5 week period ending November 3. If consumption should be maintained at the first quarter rate total consumption for the season would be a little under 9.5 million bales. Last season's consumption totaled 10.7 million bales. Stocks of cotton in mills and in public storage totaled 6.8 million, compared with 6.4 million the previous month and 7.9 million a year ago. During October, cotton system spinning spindles operated at 124.1 percent of capacity compared with 127.8 percent for September and 146.9 percent for October a year ago.

Table 1.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	October	September	August	October
	1951 1/	1951 2/	1951 2/	1950 2/
Consumption:				
Aggregate, bales	915,000	792,000	734,119	891,189
Average per working day, bales	36,600	37,000	37,756	42,300
On hand, 1,000 bales	6,806	6,398	5,948	7,968
Active spindle hours, billions	11.4	9.5	9.4	10.7
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/	124.1	127.8	128.3	146.9

1/ Based on 5-week period.
2/ Based on 4-week period.
3/ Including activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 million spindle hours for each period shown.

From Bureau of the Census reports.

DELTA COTTON GROWS ECON ECON TEXTILE STRUCTURE

The Delta Council at Stoneville, Miss., has issued a report which confirms what cotton producers have suspected since the first bales of this year's crop were harvested--that the 1951 Texas Mississippi Delta cotton crop has the highest textile strength of any crop on record. The results are from exhaustive fiber and spinning tests just completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the Council.

They show textile strength to be some 3,000 points higher for 1951 than for 1950, the crop the textile industry had previously indicated as the most nearly perfect from the standpoint of the spinner and weaver.

The tests were made on six widely scattered Delta crops, representing the North, Central and South Delta. The increased tensile strength was reflected in increased yarn strength for 1951, the increase amounting, on the average, to that associated with an increase of 1/32 inch in staple.

Southern Textile News, Oct. 27, 1951, p. 16.

RAW COTTON PRICE CONTINUES TO RISE; MILL MARGINS DECLINE

The delivered at mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on November 15 rose to 44.13 cents per pound, and stood only 34 points below the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton averaged 68.04 cents, or about one cent below the price for September, and nearly 21.12 cents below that of October a year ago. Mill margins, or the spread between the price of a pound of cotton and its approximate cloth equivalent, narrowed still further to 31.20 cents in October, compared with 33.88 cents the previous month and 49.36 cents in the same month a year ago. November prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting jumped to 19.00 cents per yard, an increase of 2 cents from the previous month. Printcloth 38-1/2" 5.35 yard also increased sharply and averaged ~~29.50~~ 26.50 cents per yard, 5 cents per yard more than the previous month and the same as in November a year ago. Osnaburg 36" 2.35 yard increased to ~~16.50~~ 29.50 cents per yard from 15.25 cents the previous month.

Table 2.--Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins

Prices, second-hand, New York (Cents per unit)

	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 4/ 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	Nov. 1950
Cotton, Middling 15/16" delivered at mills, lb.	44.13	38.67	36.77	36.79	44.47
Rayon: viscose staple equivalent price 1/, lb.	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	32.93
Rayon, acetate staple equivalent price 1/, lb.	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72	39.07
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:					
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/	-	68.04	68.83	72.47	90.67
Mill margins 3/	-	31.20	33.88	37.62	48.39
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/	19.00	17.00	16.75	16.75	24.00
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/	29.50	24.50	26.00	27.00	29.50
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35 yd. 4/	16.50	15.25	15.00	14.50	21.50

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x .89).
2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for salable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).
3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton as assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).
4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
5/ From Journal of Commerce.
6/ No quotations available.

The tests were made on six widely scattered Delta crops, representing the North, Central and South Delta. The increased tensile strength was reflected in increased yarn strength for 1951, the increase amounting, on the average, to that associated with an increase of 1/32 inch in staple.

Southern Textile News, Oct. 11, 1951, p. 16.

RAW COTTON PRICE CONTINUES TO RISE; MILL MARGINS DECLINE

The delivered at mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on November 15 rose to 44.15 cents per pound, and stood only 34 points below the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton averaged 68.84 cents, or about one cent below the price for September, and nearly 21.12 cents below that of October a year ago. Mill margins, or the spread between the price of a pound of cotton and its approximate cloth equivalent, narrowed still further to 31.69 cents in October, compared with 33.88 cents the previous month and 49.36 cents in the same month a year ago. November prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting jumped to 19.00 cents per yard, an increase of 2 cents from the previous month. Printcloth 38-1/2" 5.35 yard also increased sharply and averaged 46.50 cents per yard, 5 cents per yard more than the previous month and the same as in November a year ago. Osnaburg 36" 2.35 yard increased to 46.50 cents per yard from 15.25 cents the previous month.

Table 2.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins

(Cents per unit)

	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	Nov. 1950
Cotton, Middling 15/16"					
Delivered at mills, lb.	44.15	38.57	36.77	36.79	44.47
Rayon viscose staple					
equivalent price 1/, lb.	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	32.03
Rayon, acetate staple					
equivalent price 1/, lb.	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72	38.07
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:					
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/	68.84	68.83	72.47	70.67	
Mill margins 3/	31.69	33.88	37.69	43.39	
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/	19.00	17.00	16.75	16.75	24.00
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/	29.50	24.50	24.00	27.00	29.50
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35 yd. 4/	46.50	15.25	15.00	14.50	22.50

1/ Cost to mill of equivalent amount of textile fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x .65).

2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for salable waste (Cotton Branch, FMA).

3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton as assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, FMA).

4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

5/ From Journal of Commerce.

6/ No quotations available.

NEW COTTON BAG PRICES INCREASE; BURLAP DECLINES

The price of new cotton flour bags on November 15 rose $10.00 from the previous month and stood at $260.50 per thousand. Burlap flour bag prices were off $8.95 on November 15 as compared with the previous month and $58.05 under the same month a year ago. The price of paper flour bags remained unchanged. The resale price of bakery-run cotton flour bags rose to $145.00 per thousand. Second-hand paper bags declined $7.50 from the previous month and stood at $17.50 per thousand as of Mid-November.

Table 3.- Mid-month prices of 100 pound flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)

	November 1951	October 1951	September 1951	November 1950
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/				
Cotton	260.50	250.30	250.50	337.00
Burlap	325.80	334.75	320.40	383.85
Paper	117.70	117.70	117.70	111.65
Prices, second-hand, New York				
Cotton, once-used 2/	4/	4/	4/	210.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/	145.00	140.00	140.00	170.00
Burlap, once-used 2/	4/	4/	4/	150.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/	160.00	160.00	160.00	155.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/	17.50	25.00	30.00	15.00
Difference				
Cotton, new minus once-used	4/	4/	4/	127.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run	115.50	110.50	110.50	167.00
Burlap, new minus once-used	4/	4/	4/	233.85
Burlap, new minus bakery-run	165.80	174.75	160.40	228.85
Paper, new minus bakery-run	100.20	92.70	87.70	96.65

1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 42" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.
2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.
3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
4/ Not available.

BAG COTTON AND PAPER TWO-PLY : BUREAU PRICES

The price of new cotton flour sack on November 15 was $10.00 from the previous month and about at $20.00 per thousand. Burlap flour bag prices were off $0.05 on November 15 as compared with the previous month and $40.05 under the same month a year ago. The price of paper flour sack remained unchanged. The resale price of bakery-run cotton flour bags rose to $14.00 per thousand. Second-hand paper bags declined $0.50 from the previous month and stood at $17.50 per thousand as of November.

Table 6.- Bid-month prices of 100 pound flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)

	November 1951	October 1951	September 1951	November 1950
Prices, new, 3½, lots 1/				
Cotton	200.00	200.00	200.00	227.00
Burlap	305.00	305.00	320.00	385.00
Paper	127.00	127.00	127.00	111.00
Prices, second-hand, new bags				
Cotton, once-used 2/	4/	4/	4/	210.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/	140.00	140.00	140.00	170.00
Burlap, once-used 2/	4/	4/	4/	180.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/	120.00	120.00	120.00	155.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/	12.50	22.00	30.00	16.00
Difference				
Cotton, new minus once-used	4/	4/	4/	187.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run	110.00	110.00	110.00	17.00
Burlap, new minus once-used	4/	4/	4/	205.00
Burlap, new minus bakery-run	185.00	185.00	200.00	230.00
Paper, new minus bakery-run	114.50	104.50	97.00	95.00

1/ Cotton, 37" x 40 yd. bleeding out 42" unbleached; burlap, 38" lb oz. cut 44" unprinted; paper, 15 x 4-1/2 x 26-5/8" unprinted; all f.o.b. shipping. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.
2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.
3/ From bakery mill stock reporter.
4/ Not available.

NEW ORLEANS IS SITE FOR COTTON COUNCIL MEETING

The National Cotton Council this week announced it would hold its 14th annual meeting in the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, January 28-29. Objective of the meeting is to study and approve an industry-wide promotion and research program for 1952 in behalf of cotton, cottonseed, and their products. Delegate members also will hear staff reports of activities during the past year. Eighteen cotton producing states from Carolina to California, and the six segments of the raw cotton industry--producers, ginners, cottonseed crushers, merchants, warehousemen, and spinners--will be represented.

Southern Textile News, Nov. 10, 1951, p. 2.

COTON PRODUCTS

NEW COTTON BAG PRICES INCREASE; BURLAP DECLINES

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Table 3.- Mid-month prices of 100 pound flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)

	November 1951	October 1951	September 1951	November 1950
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/				
Cotton	260.50	250.50	250.50	337.00
Burlap	325.80	334.75	320.40	383.85
Paper	117.70	117.70	117.70	111.65
Prices, second-hand, New York				
Cotton, once-used 2/	4/	4/	4/	210.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/	145.00	140.00	140.00	170.00
Burlap, once-used 2/	4/	4/	4/	150.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/	160.00	160.00	160.00	155.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/	17.50	25.00	30.00	15.00
Difference				
Cotton, new minus once-used	4/	4/	4/	127.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run	115.50	110.50	110.50	167.00
Burlap, new minus once-used	4/	4/	4/	233.85
Burlap, new minus bakery-run	165.80	174.75	160.40	228.85
Paper, new minus bakery-run	100.20	92.70	87.70	96.65

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C O T T O N P R O D U C T S

NEW COTTON BAG PRICES INCREASE; BURLAP PRICELINES

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Table 3.- Mid-month prices of 100 pound flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)

	November 1951	October 1951	September 1951	November 1950
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/				
Cotton	260.50	250.50	256.50	237.00
Burlap	325.80	334.75	320.40	383.85
Paper	117.70	117.70	117.70	111.65
Prices, second-hand, New York				
Cotton, once-used 2/	4/	4/	4/	210.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/	145.00	145.00	145.00	170.00
Burlap, once-used 2/	4/	4/	4/	150.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/	160.00	160.00	160.00	155.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/	17.50	25.00	30.00	15.00
Difference				
Cotton, new minus once-used	4/	4/	4/	127.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run	115.50	110.50	110.50	167.00
Burlap, new minus once-used	4/	4/	4/	233.85
Burlap, new minus bakery-run	165.80	174.75	160.40	228.85
Paper, new minus bakery-run	100.20	92.70	87.70	96.65

1/ Cotton, 37" $.00 yd. allowing cut 42" unprinted; burlap, 30" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all f.o.b. shipment. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.
2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer
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71 PERCENT OF LOWER PRICED MEN'S SUITS MADE BY COTTON

Cotton is still the predominant fiber in the lower priced men's suits manufactured in the United States. Table 4 indicates that in the suits selling for $19.50 or less, cotton accounted for 71 percent while viscose and nylon had 18 percent and viscose-acetate blends had 3 percent. In the $22.50 suits, cotton accounted for only 12 percent while blends of viscose with nylon, wool, and acetate made up 10, 5, and 3 percent respectively. The higher priced suits tended to utilize more wool and less cotton and man-made fibers.

Table 4.- Retail suit sales by price line

(percent)

Price line	Tropical worsted	Worsted gabardine	Viscose blends with Acetate	Viscose blends with Wool	Viscose blends with Nylon	All cotton
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
$19.50 or less	-	-	3	-	16	71
$22.50	-	-	3	5	10	12
$25.00	-	-	6	1	14	7
$27.00	-	-	20	12	33	6
$30.00	1	-	42	10	20	2
$35.00	4	2	15	18	9	-
$40.00	4	1	9	10	2	-
$45.00	17	4	2	25	2	-
$50.00	26	15	-	1	-	-
$55.00	27	22	-	3	-	-
$60.00	9	14	-	-	-	-
$65.00	5	30	-	-	-	-
$70.00 and over	7	12	-	-	-	-

1/ Rayon and nylon blends include cords and sharkskins.
2/ All cotton cords and seersuckers.
Rayon Organon, November 1951, p. 186.

COTTON TIRE CORD AND FABRIC PRICES INCREASE

The November price of 12/4/2 cotton passenger tire cord and fabric increased to 85.75 cents, up 3 cents from the previous month. Rayon truck tire fabric size 1100/2 declined to 72.75 cents on Nov. 1, compared with 73.50 cents the previous month and 45.57 cents in Nov. a year ago. Rayon passenger tire cord and fabric size 1650/2 for both passenger and truck tires remained unchanged from the previous month.

Table 5.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, Nov. and Oct. 1, 1951

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight per sq. yd. 1/	Price per pound Nov. 1	Price per pound Oct. 1	Price per sq. yd. Nov. 1	Price per sq. yd. Oct. 1
		Pound	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Passenger car tires						
Cotton fabric	12/4/2	.91	85.75	82.75	78.03	75.30
Rayon fabric	1650/2	.79	71.00	71.00	56.09	56.09
Truck tires						
Rayon fabric	1100/2	.62	72.75	73.50	45.11	45.77
Rayon fabric	1650/2	.78	71.00	71.00	55.38	55.38
Rayon fabric	2200/2	.82	72.50	72.50	59.45	59.45

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers, based on reports from independent rubber companies.

SHIFT FROM WOOL TO RAYON NOTED IN 1950 WOMEN'S OUTERWEAR

A shift in the kind of fabrics used for the principal items of woman's outerwear took place between 1949 and 1950. A substantial increase in the use of rayon or chiefly rayon fabrics occurred in both suit and untrimmed coat production, at the expense of wool or chiefly wool fabrics. Rayon suits accounted for 34 percent of total suits cut in 1949, compared with 42 percent of the 1950 total; while suits made of wool or chiefly wool dropped from 64 to 56 percent in a comparison of the 2 years. Similarly, untrimmed coats cut from rayon increased their share of total coat production, rising from 4 percent of the 1949 total to 10 percent of the 1950 total. On the other hand, however, the use of rayon in blouse and skirt production showed a decrease from 1949 to 1950. The number of blouses cut from rayon, dropped from 67 percent of the 1949 total blouse production to 60 percent of the 1950 total blouse production; while the production of those cut from both cotton and wool rose.

Table 6.- Production of women's outerwear garments, United States, years 1950 and 1949
(Percent of total cuttings)

Garment	1950	1949
Dresses, sold at a unit price, total	100	100
Cotton	13	20
Rayon	72	75
Wool and other	7	5
Dresses, sold at a dozen price, total	100	100
Cotton	82	83
Rayon	16	15
Wool and other	2	1
Suits, total 1/	100	100
Cotton	2	2
Rayon	42	34
Wool and other	56	64
Blouses, waists, and shirts, total 2/	100	100
Cotton	29	26
Rayon	60	67
Wool and other	11	7
Untrimmed coats, total 1/	100	100
Cotton	1	3/
Rayon	10	4
Wool and other	89	96
Fur-trimmed coats, total	100	100
Cotton	3/	3/
Rayon	3/	3/
Wool and other	100	100
Skirts, total	100	100
Cotton	30	35
Rayon	42	41
Wool and other	28	24

1/ The decrease shown in "other fabrics" is largely that in wool or chiefly wool fabrics.
2/ The increase shown in "other fabrics" is accounted for almost entire entirely by an increase in the use of wool or chiefly wool fabrics.
From: Facts for Industry, "Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Outerwear, 1950", Series M67H-00, Nov. 9, 1951.
3/ Less than .005.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PRODUCTION OF WOVEN FABRIC UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR HIGHER IN 1950

Cuttings of women's and children's woven fabric underwear and nightwear increased slightly in 1950. There were substantial increases in the number of women's, misses', and juniors' nightgowns and pajamas, as well as negligees and girls' woven fabric panties, drawers, and bloomers. Declines were made in cuttings of women's, misses's, and junior's petticoats and half slips and woven fabric panties, drawers, and bloomers. The consumption of cotton was paramount in nightgowns and pajamas but was second to rayon in petticoats, slips, bedjackets, panties, drawers, and bloomers.

Table 1.- Cuttings of women's and children's woven fabric underwear and nightwear, by fabric, United States 1950 and 1949

(Thousands of dozens)

	1950				1949	Percent of change, 1950 compared with 1949
	Total	Cotton	Rayon	Nylon		
Nightgowns						
Women's, misses', and juniors'	2,074	1,579	1,426 1/	69	2,406	+ 19.5
Girls' and teen age girls'	86	8	8	-	81	+ 6.2
Children's	91	85	5	1	105	- 13.3
Infants'	352	352	-	-		- 3.8
Pajamas, sleeping						
Women's, misses', and juniors'	1,841	1,296	574	39	1,375	+ 33.9
Girls' and teen age girls'	421	408	13	-	394	+ 6.9
Children's	525	517	8	-		- 1.1
Toddlers'	343	343	-	-	274	+ 25.2
Petticoats and half slips						
Women's, misses', and juniors'	860	333	489 2/	38	1,126	- 23.6
Slips and gartrides						
Women's, misses', and juniors'	9,459	1,473	7,384 3/	598	10,179	- 7.1
Teen age girls' and girls'	1,492	1,017	473	12	1,459	+ 0.5
Toddlers' and infants'	146	126	18	2	140	+ 4.3
Bedjackets	149	10	138	1	150	- 0.7
Negligees	291	38	233 4/	20	226	+ 28.8
Woven fabric panties, drawers, and bloomers						
Women's, misses', and juniors'	38	2	35	1	44	-13.6
Girls'	83	40	42	1	52	+59.6

1/ Includes 9,000 dozen silk nightgowns.
2/ Includes 2,000 dozen silk petticoats and half-slips.
3/ Includes 30,000 dozen silk slips.

4/ Includes 2,000 dozen negligees, 25 percent or more wool, and a small quantity of silk garments.

From Facts for Industry "Women's and Children's Woven Fabric Underwear and Nightwear, 1950, Series M67J-00, Nov. 8, 1951.

Shipments of women's and children's wovens fabrics, underwear and nightwear increased substantially in 1960. Those items collectively increased in the number of women's, misses' and junior's nightgowns and pajamas, as well as negligees and girls' pajamas, dressing gowns, housecoats and slippers. Shortages were made in sections of women's, misses' and junior's petticoats and half slips and seven fabric jackets, however, were increased. The consumption of cotton was increased in nightgowns and pajamas but was lowered in petticoats, slips, half slips, jackets, dressing gowns, housecoats and slippers.

Table 1.- Shipments of women's and children's wovens fabric underwear and nightwear by fabrics: 1960 and 1959

(Thousands of dollars)

	1960				1959
	Total	Cotton	Rayon	Nylon	Percent of increase, 1960 compared with 1959
Nightgowns					
Women's, misses' and junior's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girls' and infants' and boys'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pajamas					
Women's, misses' and junior's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girls' and infants' and boys'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressing gowns and housecoats					
Women's, misses' and junior's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girls' and infants' and boys'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negligees and boudoir sets					
Women's, misses' and junior's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girls' and infants' and boys'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petticoats and half slips					
Women's, misses' and junior's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girls' and infants' and boys'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackets					
Women's, misses' and junior's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girls' and infants' and boys'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Shipments of cotton nightgowns, 60 percent or more cotton, and a small quantity of nylon.

2/ Shipments of cotton nightgowns, 60 percent or more cotton, and a small quantity of nylon.

3/ Shipments of cotton nightgowns, 60 percent or more cotton, and a small quantity of nylon.

4/ Shipments of cotton nightgowns, 60 percent or more cotton, and a small quantity of nylon.

5/ Shipments of cotton nightgowns, 60 percent or more cotton, and a small quantity of nylon.

Source: Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1960, Industry Series M-23A, Washington, D. C.

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

ACRILAN: PLANT EXPECTED TO START OPERATION IN SPRING

F. William Koster, secretary of the Chemstrand Corporation and manager of the "Acrilan" acrylic fiber plant under construction in Decatur, Ala., has established offices in the firm's Decatur general headquarters preparatory to bringing the plant into commercial production next spring, President Osborne Beauman has announced.

Mr. Koster, one of the first officers appointed when Chemstrand was organized March 25, 1949, to produce Acrilan textile fibers, has been managing the 1,000,000-pound-per-year pilot plant at Marcus Hook, Pa. The Decatur facilities, comprising some 14 buildings when completed, will have an initial rated annual capacity of 30,000,000 pounds of staple fiber. Chemstrand also is engaged in construction of a plant at Pensacola, Fla., capable of producing 50,000,000 pounds of Chemstrand nylon filament yarn per year. This unit is expected to be operating in 1953.

Southern Textile News, Nov. 24, 1951, p. 4.

RAYON: VISCOSE FABRICS NOW LAUNDERABLE, DAN RIVER CLAIMS

Viscose rayon fabrics that are fully launderable, white, long-wearing and wrinkle resistant throughout their useful life are now possible with a new finish, it is maintained by Dan River Mills, Inc. This will open up broad markets hitherto barred to viscose rayons, such as men's shirts, it was pointed out by Russel B. Newton, president. He told of the new process at the annual meeting of the Textile Research Institute.

The chemical treatment, known so far only as X-2, is given the fabric as one of the last stages of processing, and after dyeing. It is said to chemically modify the cellulose itself in an irreversible reaction so that the material cannot be made to revert to its previous form or qualities. Cost has not been fixed. Mr. Newton said, although it would be moderately higher than resin treatment. Commercial production on such fabrics has started at the firm, Mr. Newton declared, and are expected to be on the market as garments in a small way by next fall with volume availability in the spring of 1953.

Daily News Record, Nov. 12, 1951, p. 24.

RAYON: COURTAULDS PLANT IN ALABAMA EXPECTED TO OPERATE IN FALL

Construction of a multimillion-dollar plant to manufacture rayon staple, at Salco, Ala., by Courtaulds (Alabama), Inc., is progressing "on schedule" and the plant should be in production by next fall, Sir John Hanbury-Williams, chairman of Courtaulds, Ltd., made known at a press conference. The Alabama plant, when in operation, will have an initial production of 50 million pounds of rayon staple a year, it was understood.

Daily News Record, Nov. 12, 1951, p. 22.

PREDICTS 600 MILLION-POUND INCREASE IN SYNTHETIC FIBERS

According to Frank J. Soday, research director of the Chemstrand Corp., the U. S. output of synthetic fibers will increase by over 600 million pounds a year within the next 10 years. Production, which totaled about 143 million pounds in 1950

will reach an estimated 750 million pounds by 1960. And this expanded production will largely be concentrated in the South, which is not only well endowed with the required raw materials (salt, coal, petroleum, and natural gas) but is also amply provided with the necessary textile mills. Possessing about 75 percent of U. S. cotton spindles, the South is clearly the textile center of the nation. In the years ahead, more and more southern textile mills will be specializing not in cotton fabrics but in the up-and-coming synthetics.

Chemical and Engineering News, Nov. 12, 1951, p. 4016

WOOL: WORLD PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO INCREASE

World production of apparel and carpet wool for the 1951-52 season is estimated at 4,100 million pounds, grease basis, by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. this compares with the revised estimate of 4,020 million pounds for the 1950-51 The increase in the production of apparel wool is expected to be somewhat greater than that of carpet wool. The proportion of marino wool in the total probably will be slightly greater than during the previous season.

World wool production reached a postwar low in 1947, but has increased gradually in later years. The production estimate for the 1951 season is about 1,70 million pounds or about 4 percent above the 1936-40 average and only 100 million pounds below the record output of 4.2 billion pounds in 1941. The production estimate for the 1951 season, if realized, would be a new postwar high.

The Wool Situation, July 1951, p. 10.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

NARROW-FABRIC LOOM DEVELOPED IN HOLLAND

A completely redesigned narrow-fabric loom that has no superstructure has been introduced by N. V. Machinefabriek "Breda" Becker en Roet, Breda, Holland. Harnesses are controlled by a motion located under the machine. The new loom is all metal and is lubricated entirely by a central lubrication system. Beat-up of the loom is horizontal, not in the conventional arc. Twelve harness can be used. All harnesses can be leveled for drawing-in. One claim made for the loom is that it will give greater production, not only because of its higher operating speeds but also because the shuttle (25 mm. diameter) holds more filling.

Textile World, October 1951, p. 172.

IMPROVED STATIC ELIMINATION

American Textile Engineering, Inc. announces the development by Herbert Products, Inc., of a new and effective way to neutralize static electricity. The re-designed device is called the CK, Neutralizer "Cola" Bar. Through special means in the interior construction of the bar, the manufacturer has produced a unit that is said to have remarkable features of intense ionization from its emitter points, but at the same time offers no shock, no sting and no sparks at these points. The discharge from the emitter points is surprisingly safe and does not create even the slightest sensation of electric shock when touched by hand or otherwise.

Textile Age, November 1951, p. 51.

SMALL MECHANICAL PICKER IN WORKS

Clemson College, the state's agricultural and mechanical school of Clemson, South Carolina, is helping to perfect a small mechanical cotton picker which the average farmer can acquire. While the big mechanical cotton pickers have come into wide use in the west and in the Mississippi Delta, they have not made as much headway in the South Atlantic states because of small farms and hilly or rolling terrain.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

TAR SPOTS TRACED TO TRASH IN COTTON BY ITT RESEARCHER

Tiny resin sacs of vegetable origin are a newly-discovered source of the "tar spots" in cotton cloth which annually cost textile plants hundreds of thousands of dollars to remove, it has been found by the Institute of Textile Technology. Dr. Jack Compton, technical director of the Institute, reports that while a large number of the spots are caused by asphaltic materials, a discovery by Leo Hubbard, ITT research chemist, proves beyond doubt that many come from resin sacs normally present in leaves or burrs which become mixed with cotton fibers during harvesting. These tiny egg-like capsules, about one-fiftieth-inch in size, can often be spun right into a piece of yarn and woven into the cloth. When heated, they burst and a black substance resembling tar flows out to cause a smudge. Ordinary bleaching operations cannot remove the stain, distinguishable because, unlike asphalt tar spots, this resinous substance will not dissolve in petroleum solvents.

Daily News Record, Oct. 30, 1951, p. 39.

NEW DYE ASSISTANT DEVELOPED FOR COTTON

A new dye assistant, Barisol BBM, is announced by Dexter Chemical Corp., P. O. Box 1, New York 59, New York. This assistant is said to have unequalled sequestering powers for the various pectins and other complex substances normally found in cotton. The product was first introduced for vat and sulphur dyeing of cottons as a wetting agent and dye leveler. It is said to be stable to boiling alkaline solutions, and it does not break down after refluxing for 24 hr. with 3 to 6 percent caustic solution.

Textile World, Oct. 1951, p. 176.

NEW VAT DYEING METHOD

One of the greatest steps forward in this phase of the dye industry since Indanthrene Blue was first synthesized in 1901, is the way J. Robert Bonnar, technical director of General Dyestuff Corp., described the new method for vat dyes known as the Marten process. The method makes possible continuous scientific control of the application of high quality vat dyes by providing an electric control for the reduction potentials which govern the dyeing efficiency of the vat dye-bath. D. E. Marmon and J. H. Hennessey of General Dyestuff are the inventors.

American Wool + Cotton Reporter, October 18, 1951, p. 17.

AMERICAN VISCOSE EXPERIMENTS WITH WARPING FROM CAKES

Experimental work by American Viscose Corp. in its Textile Research Department at Marcus Hook, Pa., has resulted in the elimination of coning and the warping of viscose rayon directly from cakes in as little as four and a half hours, according to the company. The beaming is done on the latest model Slip-Eastwood beamer and is not a commercial operation by AVC, it is emphasized. Each section beam carries 766 ends of 100-denier viscose 53,000 yards long, and beams have been wound with as low as six breaks each, it is said. The bypassing of the coning is attributed to improvements in the cake formation.

Daily News Record, Nov. 20, 1951, p. 36.

DOW DEVELOPS NEW PRESERVATIVE FOR TEXTILES

A new, safe preservative for textiles and other materials subject to the attack of micro-organisms has been developed by Dow Chemical Co. The chemical, Copper 3-Phenylsalicylate, is now available from Midland, Mich., in pilot plant quantities, it was announced by K. B. Bacon of Dow's technical service and development group. Expanded production facilities will come into operation soon, Mr. Bacon added. The

new compound has been approved by the Office of the Quartermaster General for use as an alternate material in the U. S. Government specification JAN-D-504. Wide use of the product is foreseen to treat fabric for tents tarpaulins, and other goods subject to outdoor exposure for both military and civilian users.

Textile Bulletin, October 1951, p. 130.

DU PONT DEVELOPS TEXTILE FINISH FOR COTTON, RAYON

A textile finish which is said to impart durable wrinkle resistance and shrink resistance to cotton and viscose rayon fabrics has been developed and placed on the market by the Du Pont Company. The material has been trade-marked "Zeset." According to Du Pont, spun viscose rayon fabrics, many of which are not now washable, can, when treated with "Zeset" durable wrinkle resistant finish, be laundered and bleached under the usual home conditions without the serious loss of strength and discoloration frequently encountered in the case of home-bleached fabrics.

"Zeset" not only makes cotton and viscose rayon resistant to wrinkling and shrinking but it gives both categories of fabrics a soft, wool-like finish rather than the harsh, boardy effect produced by certain of the earlier wrinkle and shrink resistant finishes.

Textile Age, Nov. 1951, p. 22.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

FORECAST RECORD OUTPUT OF DOMESTIC FATS AND OILS

On the basis of October 1 crop estimates and other indications, the total domestic output of fats and oils in the year which began Oct. 1, 1951, will be at a record level of about 12.8 billion pounds compared with an estimate of nearly 12.4 billion pounds a year earlier (including the oil equivalent of exported soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts for crushing abroad). A decline in output of linseed oil and butter will be more than offset by increases in other fats and oils. Output of edible vegetable oils may be nearly 10 percent greater than a year earlier.

Demand and Price Situation, BAE, Oct. 1951, p. 22.

OUTPUT OF DOMESTIC CASTOR OIL MAY TOTAL 20 MILLION POUNDS

Castor beans will make their debut as a commercially important domestic oil crop this year. Historically, the United States has imported all the castor beans and oil that is needed. However, to assure that vital defense requirements for castor oil will be met, the United States Department of Agriculture has undertaken a program, at the request of the Munitions Board, to encourage domestic production of castor beans. Under this program, about 64,000 acres have been planted on irrigated and non-irrigated land. It is estimated that about 20 million pounds of oil will be obtained plus seed for planting about 200,000 acres in 1952.

The Fats and Oils Situation, October 1951, p. 15.

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION UP SHARPLY

World cottonseed production during 1951-52 is forecast tentatively at about 16.4 million short tons, based on preliminary estimates of first production. This is 3.2 million tons or 24 percent more than last year's estimate, currently revised to 13.2 million tons, but 9 percent less than the 18 million-ton record estimated for 1937-38.

The United States accounts for 2.8 million tons of the 3.2 million-ton increase, leaving a 0.4 million-ton expansion in the remaining cotton-producing countries of the world. Production in the U. S., which normally represents from 35 to 45 percent of the world output, currently is estimated at 6.8 million tons of 60 percent larger than last year's small cotton of 4.1 million.

Foreign Crops and Markets, Nov. 5, 1951, p. 470.

PRICES OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EDIBLE OILS OFF AGAIN; MEALS UP SHARPLY

Cottonseed and soybean oil prices continued their decline in October and mid-November. Corn, peanut, linseed and tung oils registered moderate increases. Most edible oils remained well below prices received in November a year ago. Linseed and tung oils, however, continued to bring prices substantially above those of the same month last year.

The prices of oilseed meals advanced sharply in October and by mid-November were substantially above the average prices received during November a year ago.

Table 8.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	November 1951	October 1951 11/	September 1951	November 1950
		Cents per pound		
OILS 1/	November 19			
Cottonseed oil	13.4	14.5	14.7	20.6
Peanut oil	17.0	16.6	17.0	22.2
Soybean oil	13.4	13.9	14.0	17.1
Corn oil	15.5	15.3	15.8	20.6
Coconut oil 2/	15.0	16.5	16.5	20.1
Linseed oil 3/	22.4	19.7	18.3	17.2
Tung oil 4/	40.0	38.9	37.8	26.4
		Dollars per ton		
MEALS 5/	November 17			
Cottonseed meal 6/	83.50	79.12	61.75	74.25
Peanut meal 7/	82.50	80.50	69.40	65.00
Soybean meal 8/	80.00	80.00	82.80	73.35
Coconut meal 9/	95.00	80.25	74.20	57.55
Linseed meal 10/	66.00	64.50	61.50	63.10

1/ Crude, tanks, F.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and From Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
3/ Raw, drums carlots, New York.
4/ Drums, carlots, New York.
5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
7/ 45 percent protein, S. E. Mills.
8/ 44 percent protein Chicago.
9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.
10/ 36 percent protein, Minneapolis.
11/ Preliminary.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO REMAIN HIGH

World peanut production in 1951 may establish a new record, tentatively forecast at 11.3 million short tons of nuts in the shell, on the basis of preliminary data from the principal producing areas. This is slightly larger than the 1950 output, revised to 11.2 million tons, but represents an increase of almost 20 percent from prewar. Peanut crops in Africa are expected to be very good this season and probably will offset shorter crops in India and the United States. Furthermore, the increase in Africa is particularly significant because Africa now is the major world source of surplus peanuts. The volume of peanuts and peanut oil entering foreign trade channels in 1952 therefore should be considerably larger than in 1951.

Foreign Crops and Markets, Nov. 19, 1951, p. 508

U. S. PEANUT PRODUCTION 19 PERCENT LESS THAN 1950

The 1951 peanut crop from the acreage for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,638 million pounds, a decline of about 3 percent from October 1 prospects. This production is 19 percent less than the crop harvested in 1950 and also 19 percent below the 10-year average. Improved prospects during the past month in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas failed to offset declines in Georgia, Florida Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. In the remaining peanut producing States--Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and New Mexico--prospective production remains the same as a month ago.

Crop Reporting Board, BAE, Nov. 9, 1951, p. 12.

DOMESTIC EDIBLE PEANUT CONSUMPTION MODERATELY HIGHER

Shelled peanuts (total, all grades) reported used domestically during this season to October 31 totaled 129 million, compared with 127 million pounds to October 31 last season. Shelled edible grade peanuts reported used this season to date totaled 97 million pounds which compares equally with October last year.

Table 9.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products

Reported use	Season, Oct. 1 - Oct. 31		Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31	
	1951	1950	1950-51	1949-50
	Thousand pounds			
TOTAL, all grades	129,173	126,753	994,225	969,050
Edible grades, total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peanut candy 1/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salted peanuts	[illegible]	23,611	133,103	118,731
Peanut butter 2/	45,494	46,073	273,[illegible]	256,[illegible]
Other products	1,511	1,109	6,396	9,303
Crushed for oil, meal, and meal 3/	32,296	30,208	403,412	414,949

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.
From: "Peanut Stocks and Processing," BAE, Nov. 23, 1951.

NEAR RECORD PRODUCTION OF LINTERS IN SEPTEMBER; PRICES OFF

Production of cotton linters at oil mills during September totaled about 175,000 running bales. This was 4 percent below the record September production of 182,000 bales in 1949 and about 33 percent larger than the 132,000 bales produced in September last season.

Consumption of linters during October of this season totaled about 136,000 bales. This was 5 percent above the 129,000 bales consumed during October a year ago. Of the amount consumed, bleachers accounted for 93,000 bales and other industries totaled 43,000 bales.

Cotton linters prices for all grades except Grade 6 declined further during the month of October. Prices for Grade 2 linters averaged 12.41 cents during October. This was 4 percent below the 12.91 cents for September and 37 percent below the 19.66 cents a year ago. The monthly average of 9.14 cents of Grade 4 during October was 6 percent below the previous month average of 9.70 cents, and 44 percent below the 16.21 cents average of October 1950. The Grade 6 average price for October 1951 was the same as the 8.00 cent average of the preceeding month. This was 44 percent below that of a year ago.

Table [illegible].- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	October 1951	September 1951	August 1951	July 1951	October 1950
	1000 bales				
Production 1/	2/	175.0	64.0	21.0	~~[illegible]~~ 207.0
Consumption 3/	135.8	113.0	87.6	90.5	128.9
Quantity bleached	92.8	75.8	6/	57.4	63.9
Other industries	43.0	37.3	37.6	33.1	65.0
Stocks 4/	2/	272.0	232.0	202.0	459.0
Prices 5/	Cents				
No. 2 grade, per pound	12.41	12.91	13.49	15.00	~~[illegible]~~ 19.66
No. 4 grade, per pound	9.14	9.70	10.39	11.93	~~[illegible]~~ 16.21
No. 6 grade, per pound	8.00	8.00	8.88	10.77	~~[illegible]~~ 14.33

1/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.
2/ Data not available.
3/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.
4/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.
5/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.
6/ Included with other industries to avoid disclosing data on individual establishments.

OCTOBER PRICES OF PURIFIED LINTERS DECLINES

The price of purified linters in October declined to 17.15 cents per pound after remaining nominal for a period of ~~three~~ 3 months. Prices for all 3 grades of dissolving wood pulp remained unchanged from the previous month.

Table [illegible].- Average price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

(Cents per pound)

	Purified linters 1/	Wood pulp 2/ Standard viscose grade	Wood pulp 2/ High-tenacity viscose grade	Wood pulp 2/ Acetate and cupra grade
1946	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1947	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04
1948	11.26	7.93	8.44	9.20
1949	8.62	7.94	8.44	9.06
1950	16.86	7.86	8.43	9.15
1951, June	27.[illegible]	[illegible]	9.75	11.25
~~1951, July~~	~~3/~~	~~9.25~~	~~9.75~~	~~11.25~~
~~1951, August~~	~~3/~~	~~9.25~~	~~9.75~~	~~11.25~~
1951, September	3/	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, October	17.15	9.25	9.75	11.25

1/ Estimated weighted average prices for 1947 and earlier years. Average of monthly prices 1948 to date. On a 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

2/ Average of monthly prices, 1946-50. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, Dec. 1, 1947, on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to Dec. 1.

3/ Nominal. [illegible] bleached linters insufficient [illegible] being made [illegible] prices [illegible]. ~~[illegible] 18 [illegible] to 19 cents per pound.~~

SOUTH LEADS NATION IN PULPWOOD PRODUCTION

The South now produces 60% of the total yearly U. S. cut of pulpwood, and also leads all other regions in mill capacity needed to convert the raw wood into pulp. This is reported by the U. S. Forest Service in a study prepared by William S. Stover.

The South's 1950 pulpwood cut hit an all-time high of 12.5 million cords, thus topping by at least a million cords the previous record year of 1948. Total U. S. cut in 1950 was 21 million cords, Mr. Stover reported.

The report said that 90% of the pulpwood being cut in the South is pine, but that the production of hardwood is increasing from year to year.

Sixty-one pulp mills are now in operation in the South, Mr. Stover states. These mills can produce 22,800 tons of pulp per day. This is about half of the nation's total wood pulping capacity.

Louisiana's 8 mills lead the South with a total daily capacity of 4000 tons. Georgia mills have a top output of 3300 tons. Florida mills can produce 3100 tons daily.

Chemical and Engineering News, Nov. 12, 1951, p. 4853

AMOUNT OF DISSOLVING WOOD PULP AVAILABLE FOR DOMESTIC USE AT ALL-TIME HIGH

August production of 50,355 tons of dissolving wood pulp was slightly under the peak ~~pro~~ reached the previous month and the second highest in the recorded history of this industry in the United States. The total amount available for domestic consumption reached an all-time high of 66,366 tons.

Table [redacted] - Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U.S., for specified years and months

(Tons)

	Domestic production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 2/	Available for domestic consumption 3/
1939	193,420	88,052	48,232	233,240
1946	298,474	202,192	8,491	492,175
1947	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144
1948	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503
1949	372,043	154,348	25,928	500,463
1950	473,388	239,220	25,514	687,094
~~1950, April~~	~~37,828~~	~~21,590~~	~~1,440~~	~~57,978~~
~~1951, January~~	~~44,979~~	~~22,501~~	~~1,498~~	~~65,982~~
~~1951, February~~	~~39,115~~	~~15,485~~	~~1,041~~	~~53,559~~
1951, March	46,836	19,946	896	65,886
1951, April	42,829	21,612	1,981	62,460
1951, May	47,494	16,771	3,418	60,847
1951, June	44,063	18,560	2,296	59,327
1951, July	51,476	17,892	3,262	66,106
1951, August	50,355	19,569	3,558	66,366

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, "Pulp and Paper Manufacturers," Bureau of the Census.

2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S., Bureau of the Census.

3/ Production plus imports, less exports.

~~4/ No data available.~~

PIAN TWO NEWS PRINT MILLS USING BAMBOO FOR MEXICO

Two news print mills are being planned in Mexico, according to the Banco Nacional de Mexico, Mexico City. It is anticipated that bamboo, straw and sugar can fibre will be used, and potential production from bamboo alone is estimated at 60,000 tons annually.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Oct. 30, 1951, p. 8.

NEW MEMO FOR

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

T[illegible]ades of citrus-pulp feedstuff manufacture have not resulted in very much improvement in methods. The low protein content of the product has been undesirable in both feed and organic fertilizer applications. Texsun Citrus Exchange, however, has come up with a simple and economical process for using fertilizer-grade anhydrous ammonia to produce a "synthetic protein" in citrus pulp. Ammoniation at atmospheric pressure and moderate temperature can increase the nitrogen content by 5 to 6%; equivalent to a crude protein content of about 40%. Pound for pound, 100% more crude protein is available by this method than by the use of urea, which costs twice as much. The added nitrogen is stable (at least part consists of amides formed by the reaction of ammonia with galacturonic and polygalacturonic acids) and can be utilized by ruminants as a protein source for beef production. Slightly more than 4.2 pounds of ammonia per 100 pounds of pulp is used, and deammoniation of the unreacted material can be accomplished by use of flue gases containing carbon monoxide, by phosphoric acid sprays, or by use of potassium and calcium monobasic phosphates.

Chemical and Engineering News, Nov. 12, 1951, p. 4817.

DISCOVER POTENTIAL TB GERM KILLER IN CITRUS PEEL

Two Florida scientists, Dr. Benjamin L. Brock and bacteriologist Helen M. Ketchum, have reported that oil from citrus fruit peelings prevented the growth of tuberculosis germs in test tube experiments.

Although their report stressed effects on the tuberculosis germ, the scientists said early tests also indicated that citrus peel oil could check the growth of two fungus organisms, one of which, "canada albicans," is a common source of infection for the skin, nails, mouth and certain other parts of the body.

The Journal of Commerce, p. 14, Nov. 7, 1951.

FROZEN COOKED RICE PROVIDES WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES

One reason why rice has not been consumed in appreciable quantities in many sections of the United States is that housewives do not know how to cook it properly. Studies on frozen cooked rice, made by the Western Regional Research Laboratory, show clearly that this problem can be eliminated. Briefly, the authors have found that cooked rice can be successfully frozen and that the end product, when heated and served after storage, is one of excellent quality. They also report that: "No adverse problems were encountered that might detract from the practical importance of this work and its application to large-scale manufacture, with the possible exception of mechanical handling and packaging of cooked rice."

The Rice Journal, September 1951, p. 5.

DISCOVER POTENTIAL VA GERM KILLER IN CITRUS PEEL

The Florida scientists, Dr. Benjamin L. Brook and bacteriologist Helen H. Ketchum, have reported that oil from citrus fruit peelings prevented the growth of tuberculosis germs in test tube experiments.

Although their report stressed effects on the tuberculosis germ, the scientists said early tests also indicated that citrus peel oil could check the growth of two fungus organisms, one of which, "causes sickness," is a common source of infection for the skin, nails, mouth and certain other parts of the body.

The Journal of Commerce, p. 14, Nov. 7, 1951.

MODERN COOKED RICE PROVIDES WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES

One reason why rice has not been consumed in appreciable quantities in many sections of the United States is that housewives do not know how to cook it properly. Studies on frozen cooked rice, made by the Western Regional Research Laboratory, show clearly that this problem can be eliminated. Briefly, the authors have found that cooked rice can be successfully frozen and that the cooked product, when heated and served after storage, is one of excellent quality. They also report that: "No adverse problems were encountered that might detract from the practical importance of this work and its application to large-scale manufacture, with the possible exception of mechanical handling and packaging of cooked rice."

The Rice Journal, September 1951, p. 5.